THE LOTTERY OF HORSE SHOWS

EACH BLUE RIBBON WINNER A REAL CAPITAL PRIZE.

The Fascination of the Game Keeps the Amateurs at It and the Dealers Find It Profitable-The Open Air Shows That Draw the Real Horse Lovers.

Show horses are born and not made, just as with poets, but to gain distinction in heavy harness classes they have to be trimmed and trained. Manes must be thinned and shortened by pulling out the refractory hairs, tails docked, and the horse taught to throw up the knees and hocks on the trot. In England they do all this to their hackneys as colts, but the American trotter is transformed at full growth from light to heavy harness purposes, for there is no need to change the style of going until a trotter has demonstrated the possession of the attributes to make it worth while. The transformation is mainly a matter of education. At no time is the horse punished as much as one that is paced in hobbles on the tracks.

Saddle horses and hunters have also to be trimmed and taught to be in the blue ribbon division at the horse shows, whether held indoors or in the open air. The runabout horse is of two styles, one a high stepping nag, the other a long striding trotter but with a docked tail. The American trotting roadster is brought into the show ring nearer to the natural condition than any other type of driving or riding horse.

This qualification, it might be thought should be claimed for the combination horse good under saddle and in harness. and in fact such classes were framed originally to draw horses in daily use by the suburban family. They succeeded in this object at the start, and the classes were popular, although never listed by the National Horse Show Association.

There was a check to the local interest. however, when the owners of the large horse show strings in their greed for blue ribbons began to make entries in the combination classes. The horses they showed were usually preeminent either to ride or to drive in such a degree that the neighborhood entries were outclassed. If the judges had kept the object of the classes in mind and pronounced for the one of the best averages in the two ways of going it might still be possible to drive in from the street and win in a combination class.

The evolution of a shaggy colt into a sleek blue ribbon winner is not more strange than the development of the horse show patron. It argues a special enthusiasm, a zeal like the fury of a dancing dervish to expend thousands of dollars a year on the upkeep of a string of show horses that at the best cannot win 10 per cent. of the cost of their maintenance. They are conveyed from show to show in special horse cars and often special trains; there is a stable manager, a professional whip and as many handlers as in a racing stable, the chief gratification to the owner seing to appear in the show-rings as after class. He seldom trains his pairs or teams or drives them at exercise. Instead, the part of the owner is usually the ornamental one of trying for the blue ribbons. He takes the centre of the stage after the supers have brought all the properties into readiness.

That there is a fascination in showing horses fitted to the hour is evident by the number of amateur exhibitors at the horse shows at the summer circuit. At the winter shows in the cities there are extraneous attractions to draw exhibitors, for these are fashionable and spectacular functions that appeal to many who care little for the horses. but to go over the summer circuit entails the worry and cost of transporting the exhibits, and usually the spectacular side is nearly all cut out.

AND N. Y. UNIVERSITY.

More Than Half of the Constantly Increa ing Number of Students Are Womes School Music and School Garden ing Are New and Popular Courses.

The campus at Columbia University has been dotted all day long since July 6 with women, and women have invaded classrooms and sections usually held sacred to the use of the other sex.

Similarly at the New York University the gray tones of the Hall of Fame are offset of an afternoon with pink and blue and white gowns worn by women, young and not so young, who perch in the niches evove the solemn bronze tablets and do fancy work or chat idly or read or study. Streams of women armed with textbooks go back and forth between recitation halls. dormitories and refectories, picnicking sometimes under the trees. A pet classroom with women students is under a clump of stately elms not far from the library building, where a one hour lecture takes place five mornings a week. All this means of course that the sum-

mer session of the universities is on and that for the next six weeks men students will waive some of their prerogatives and halve the rest.

Of late the dimensions of New York's summer coeducational university sessions have led the directors to believe that if the rate at which Columbia University and the New York University have attracted pupils in the last six or seven years is maintained for as many years to come, New York will be the most populous centre for advanced study in this country. As it is statistics show that Columbia is now easily the most popular university in America with women students wishing to complete in a summer course, or series of summer courses, their preparation for the entrance requirements to one of the large colleges and with teachers who seek advanced instruction and opportunities for research either with or without

regard to an academic degree. There is more than one reason for this. "Why Columbia?" a friend asked an arriving student, whose home is not far

from Cornell University. "Columbia is in New York city," was the laconic reply.

At the present time Columbia's summe student roll includes women from California, Montana, Colorado, Oregon, Utah,

having reference to numbers. As at Columbia the summer students include women from every point of the compass and nearly every State in the Union, but there are not so many of them. For instance, at New York

Culy by a genuine love of the horse can asm of the smateurs be wholly explained. As a consequence they go to show after show, although forced to be "in the letters" instead of winning a blue or a red. There are some who exhibit to cure bad nerves, the heritage of their successful careers in business or professional life; others for the excitement of the competitions, and still others because it is the stylish thing to do. There are some who are proud of their skill with the reins or in the



the dealers run a close race with the ama-teurs. They know horses better than the amateurs and love them as well, but it is an axiom in the trade that to grow too fond of a horse is to open the door to a loss. Horse dealers may not indulge in "stable madness." The bookseller who caught his apprentice reading a book instead of dustng off the shelves told him to sell books, not to enjoy them. To make a good sale is the object that draws the dealers to the horse shows, and in buying, training and paying entrance fees on a horse or pair they often take a gambler's obance.

At some of the open air shows, especially those in connection with the county fairs, there are classes that attract the farmers and natives as exhibitors. Usually they are for the best yearling, two or three year old suitable to development as a carriage horse. The prizes are worth winning and the country folks are willing enough to win them; but this is as far as the ordinary farmer goes in his support of the heavy harness horse. The development of the young stock is left to the dealers, who go over the country with a fine tooth comb

in search of the right sort of raw material. The gentleman farmer holds on, but he harvests more disappointments than de-lights from the produce of his former blue ribbon winners. The breeder of trotting horses, if he fails to get speed, may be sure of having roadsters, although there is not much of a market for the latter unless of exceptional good looks. It is different with the breeder who begins with heavy harness blue ribbon winners and expects his stud to produce each year more blue

The ideal carriage horse, whether of trotting, hackney or French coacher stock, or a cross between any of these parent strains, is the exceptionally good individual. He is an exception, not a type that may be bred by rule of thumb, and on this account the majority of great blue ribbon winners or of horses that bring high prices for carriage purposes are the finds brought to market by the dealers. The breeding of the carriage horse as an established industry is a problem still to be solved. Yet the gentlemen farmers have had their share of triumphs, and the Government may now help along the work at its experimental farms. The amateur who becomes a breeder after his time as an exhibitor of heavy harness horses deserves to succe To be ready for the lottery of the show

must be handy at the canter, to lead with either foreleg, the trot and walk. The square trotting park hack and the more graceful thoroughbred sort meet at every show in rivalry, and the award of the blue ribbon between the two types is accordng to the predilections of the judge. The "gaited" Kentucky saddle horse, despite superb style and impressive beauty, has not made a place for itself at Eastern shows except when retrained to go in the steps in fashion and with the docking iron used on the flowing tail. There was a class for them at the last New York show, and one comment was: "I can't distinguish the five gaits, but they go too fast at all of them." The high stepping harness pony is always

REGINALD VANDERBILT BRIVING DR. SELWONK

n English hackney. American bred ponies have often won under saddle, but to go in style to a gig, a pair or in tandem the ideal 13.2 hand nag must be a hackney trained three minutes. The champion roadster

ring the saddle horse to win in the East to lift its knees by being trotted over ploughed land or through a straw strewn stable yard. To raise good Shetlands is easy, and saddle ponies of trotting strains are often useful 14 or 14.2 hand nags, but to raise the 13.2 hand hackney harness pony of the sort that will bring \$20,000 for a fourin-hand in England is a lottery so risky that no American breeder has as yet tried for a capital prize in it.

No encomium is needed on the worth of the American roadster as a first prize in the horse show lottery. Whether docked and used to a runabout, if of the small sort, or kept with sweeping mane and tail for use to a road wagon, the long bodied, fast stepping type is unsurpassed here or a broad. In blood-lines the roadster is often a full brother or else closely related to a world's record trotter, and on its own account it should be able to step along well under

There are not as many beautiful roadster in New York as there were before the opening of the Speedway, strange to say, for one reason because "races" between back number trotters and pacers are fostered there instead of the old time brushes between bone fide roadsters. Ordinarily the blue ribbon winners of the

heavy harness classes at the horse shows, unless they are imported hackneys, have about the same history. As a colt they run loose on the farm until broken in as a two or three year old, when a share of the farm work becomes their portion. It is

HAND SHAKING SADDLE HORSE. 1,000 to 1 in the lottery at this stage they will ever be heard from again. Having trotting blood, the farmer's boy begins to speed the colt, and if it makes good he races it at the county fair and may soon find a buyer, usually a reinsman looking for fresh material in the way of "green horses" for his racing stables. The colt will then be raced for a season or two, perhaps even on the grand circuit, until it gets by its record into a class beyond its speed limit,

to win whenever the reinsman wishes to pull off a coup. The next stage will be a retirement to the stud, and, if of the stuff blue ribbon horses are made, when the stallion fills out and loses the sharp outlines of the track it will crop up as a winner to halter at the nearby county fair, or perhaps to harness in a roadster class. Eyes as sharp as those to note the performance of the colt now mark the points of the developed stallion. If all seems right and the dealer has his customer booked

the horse will again be sold for the highest price of its career. Then follow the transformation to heavy harness requirements the docking of tail, trimming of mane and the acquaintance too often with tight overcheck reins. The colt from the country farm is now that great prize in the lottery a champion high stepping gelding in the horse show string of a millionaire. The dealer fortunate enough to find the horse will now be scouring the land prepared to pay \$20,000 for a proper mate to it, for the really great horses are exceptional and difficult to pair. The owner meantime pits his champion against the champions of other amateurs at the horse shows, with blue ribbons as prizes in the lottery.

YEAR'S FOOD FOR TRAVELLERS

SOME SURPRISING FIGURES FROM AN ATLANTIC LINE. Cost Was \$4,000,000—Beer by the Half

Million Gallons and Potatoes by the 10,000 Tons-More Than 8,000,000 Pounds of Beef and 6,500,000 Eggs. It must be the gyroscope attachment on

the modern transatlantic liner, or else the ball bearings on which they run, which has reduced the proverbial amount of seaickness among the passengers. If it shall turn out that they do not have a gyroscope attachment and navigation has nothing to do with ball bearings, readers are respectfully requested to supply their own explanation. That an explanation is due comes to one's understanding after only a little examination of the food figures relating to 1907, picturesquely set forth by

the chief steward of one of the big lines. Seasick passengers, no matter how many of them are carried, could not comfortably consume food of which the wholesale cost was more than \$4,000,000. This is seen at once when it is noted that the total expense for coal on the same line was but 7,000,000, and of course none of the boilers was seasick and their consuming capacity is notoriously greater than any passenger, no matter how good an appetite he has.

Before noting some of the figures of food it is pleasing to observe some of those relating to beverages. Now as to cham-pagne, which is said to be an excellent cure and for that matter a preventive of seasickness, passengers last year pulled the olugs out of only a few more than 51,000 bottles of champagne. When it comes to claret the figures jump so respectably that t is seen that a man may raise a thirst some where west of Suez as well as east. Of that cheerful and ruddy beverage the first class passengers consumed 129,209 bottles. That sounds pretty good, but the consumption by the third class passengers makes it appear a mere tipple by comparison, for those in the steerage joyfully drank not less than 121,297 gallons of claret, presumably of the variety known as petit bleu, about which there is a song which the Paris students sing when inspired by it. There is something (observing this just

as the Prohibitionists have nominated their ticket) rather appalling to read that of the various grades of brandy the passengers consumed 20,641 bottles and 78,884 gallons. But these are after all trifling nips when we come to look at the figures relating to beer, for of that beverage more than half a million gallons were drunk, and it is not reported that the quartermasters had any unusual police duty to perform at that.

The recent installation of the a la carte system in the restaurants of the modern liners. The recent installation of the a la carte sys-tem in the restaurants of the modern liners accounts for an amazing growth in the consumption of delicacies, such as were seldom found on even the best ships when the business of feeding passengers was exclusively table d'hôte. Restaurant diners on the liners whose figures are being conexclusively table d'hôte. Restaurant diners on the liners whose figures are being considered consumed many, many thousand partridges, snipe, quails, pheasants, grouse, canvasback ducks. They demanded literally many hundreds of thousands of live lobsters and crawfish, of fresh littlenecks, bluepoints and softshell crabs. They consumed such a quantity of green turtle soup that the chefs had to use up 13,407 pounds of fresh turtle in its making.

Coming around to the more substantial articles of diet it is found that of fresh beaf pork and veal and mutton about threequarters of a million pounds of each. Pota-toes to go with these weighed in excess of 10,000 tons, a very fair cargo in itself.

The passengers seem to begin the day with hearty appetites, as well as going to lunch and dinner in the same blessed condiwith hearty appetites, as well as going to lunch and dinner in the same blessed condition. They consumed of eggs six and a half million and of calves' liver and bacon an appropriate quantity to supplement the eggs, and with their morning toast 216,503 tins of marmalade and other such sweets.

As if these figures were not proof enough that Lloyd's should make a very low rafe of insurance against seasickness these days it is noted that besides what smoking material passengers took on board with them, 2,327,225 cigars and packages of cigarettes were had from the smoking room steward. It is interesting to note in conclusion that while the consumption of beer, wine and spirituous liquor indicates pretty generous living, figuring on the basis of all the passengers carried for the year each passenger consumed after all only five-sixths of a gallon of such cheering beverages, while the average consumption of mineral water was a full gallon. These figures do not include 76,223 bottles of sterilized milk, which were dealt out to the children on board.

A NEW GREEN MORAY and Various Other Curious and Beautiful

Fishes Just Arrived From Bermuda. The two great green morays that have long been an attraction at the Aquarium have in the tank with them now a newcomer of the same species that arrived from Bermuda on July 10. The newly arrived giant eel is fully as big as either of the two others, being five feet and something over in length; in color it is of the same dull olive green, but of a little deeper tint.

The big green morays here occupy two tanks thrown into one, with a high, wide arch between. When the new moray was put into the tank preparations were made to set it apart there if the old morays should resent its presence, and it was soon necessary to separate it. The new moray had sary to separate it. The new moray had scarcely straightened itself out before one of the old eels came sliding sliently alongside, with its head beside that of the new-comer. When these eels fight they may lacerate each other terribly with their cruel teeth, and the old eel was apparently intent on fighting now. So they drove the new eel into one section of the tank by itself and put down a wire screen between that section and the other. Later they will raise the screen and let the giant eels get together again, and after a time, when they get used to one another, they are likely to dwell together in amity.

In the same shipment was a young green moray about three feet in length, one of a size never before seen here. There were in the lot altogether upward of 250 odd and beautiful fishes representing twenty-four varieties and including princes rock fish, surgeon fish, yellow grunts, white grunts, blue striped grunts, coneys, lady fish, sergeant majors, bream, gray snappers, hinds, angel fishes, spotted morays, foureyes, cowfish, trunkfish, green parrot fish, squirrel fish, mud parrots, red finned parrots and tiger rockfish. scarcely straightened itself out before one

New Zealand Lumbermen.

From the Wide World Magazine. The kauri timber industry is one of the most important in north New Zealand. In the districts north of Auckland almost one-

the districts north of Auckland almost one-half of the population are in some way con-nected with the industry, and look to it as their mainstay of existence.

First must be reckoped the vanguard of the army of workers—some 40,000 hardy bushmen whose province it is to penetrate into the forests and the wild mountain regions where the kauri grows and with axe and saw to "fall" and lop the great trees. Next come the haul-ers, bullock drivers, wagoners, sallors, saw-mill hands, engine drivers, clerks, cooks "saw doctors" and a host of others too numarous to mention.

pair now is owned in New Jersey, and at London recently they swept all before them. A RECORD IN TELEGRAPHING

REMARKABLE FEAT OF "THE SUN'S" OPERATOR AT DENVER.

Over a Wire 2,500 Miles Long He Se 78,000 Words in 28 Hours-A Speed of 52 Words a Minute—This in Noisy Convention Hall—Record in Receiving Too.

The Democratic convention at Denver saw other records broken besides that for 'a political demonstration. One record that was smashed was for long distance telegraphing. The man who broke this record was George W. Conkling, THE SUN'S chief operator. Working over a wire that stretched more

than half way across the continent, about 2,500 miles, Mr. Conkling attained the high speed of 8,186.20 words an hour, or 52.27 words to the minute, a record which has never before been equalled anywhere. Furthermore, Mr. Conkling in just twentyeight working hours sent over this wire to THE SUN by the Morse system and using the Phillips code a total of 75,000 words, an average of 2,607.14 an hour, or 48.45 words a minute. Much of this matter was sent from a seat in front of the speaker's stand in the convention hall while pandsmonium was being raised.

The Denver convention was the biggest job the telegraph business has had to tackle probably since the telegraph was invented. This was because Denver was so far away from the large cities in the East to which so much of the press matter is sent. It was a test not only of long distance wires but of the ability of the man at the key to convey words continuously at high speed across the deserts, the plains, the rivers and the mountains in the face of most trying

The wire worked by Mr. Conkling was a duplex circuit. It really was four wires joined together by the Western Union company for this emergency. It ran from Denver to Kansas City, thence to St. Louis, thence to Pittsburg and thence to New York. As everybody knows, it is impossible to transmit sounds over such a distance without the aid of repeaters, which are nothing more than automatio relays. These were at Kansas City, St.

Louis and Pittsburg.

It would probably have been impossible to make any such record over a wire of this length had not the utmost care been taken in watching the wire at the three relaying points. At each of these men were stationed at the direction of Mr. Conkling to "refine" the wire, as the opera-tors say. Their duty was to keep readjusting the repeaters and make sure that the circuit was just right in spite of weather conditions and other things.

It is a great deal more difficult to send

over a wire 2,000 miles in length than over one running, say, to Albany. In the former case it is necessary, as the telegraph men say, to overcome the "swing" of the wire. that is to overcome the tendency a wire has to miss the clicks at the receiving end. To send an average of 2,600 words an hour it is absolutely necessary that every letter should be distinct, otherwise the man receiving will have to break in and have t repeated. The man at the receiving end of the wire that reached THE SUN office from Denver, H. R. Clark, did not break in on Mr. Conkling once in three bours, a tself.

In the convention hall Mr. Conkling was not permitted to use the ordinary Instead of the usual instru with its loud ticks that are so familiar it was necessary to use what is known as a secret sounder. This resembles a watch and is worn strapped to the operator's ear, with ticks not much louder than the ticks of a watch. Two of these were required for the duplex circuit, one strapped on the ear and one held in the hand, the latter being for messages coming from New York. Working with such instruments in a place where 12,000 persons are

New York. Working with such instruments in a place where 12,000 persons are yelling at the same time occasionally, with the band helping along not very far away and the crash of the chairman's gavel sounding in your ears, it was not an easy job to keep up, even with the usual speed.

In the long session of Thursday night, at which Bryan was nominated at 3:45 A. M., Denver time, words were flashed from Denver right into The Sun office at the rate of fifty-two a minute and were taken by Mr. Clark on a typewriter without a break, the ticks of the instrument in The Sun office being as distinct as if the wire ran to Harlem instead of to the Rockies. These ticks told in words something about the noise and confusion going on in the convehtion hall which was making this such a remarkable performance as viewed by telegraphers. Besides being a record for speed it was also one for endurance as well.

On July 7, the first day of the convention, Mr. Conkling sent 14,750 words in 5 hours and 23 minutes, an average of 2,739 words an hour. On July 8 he increased the average to 2,949 words an hour, sending 8,100 words in 2 hours and 45 minutes, and on words in 2 hours and 45 minutes.

rage to 2,949 words an hour, sending 8,100 words in 2 hours and 45 minutes, and on the day following the record was 5,750 word in 1 hour and 50 minutes, or 3,136 words a The last day of the convention Mr. Conk-

ling sent 10,370 words in 8 hours and minutes, or 8,111 words in an hour, wh was only a shade under his record of the previous day. Not only is this put down as a record as

Not only is this put down as a record as far as long distance work goes, but there is nothing in the archives to show that it has ever been done over short lines. By such work it was possible for THE SUN to overcome much of the disadvantage arising from the two hours difference in time, which all the newspapers in the East had to contend with in trying to present complete accounts of a convention that was being held right underneath the Rockies.

Mr. Conkling has been in several tournaments. In 1908 he won a silver loving oup as the most perfect sender with a Morse key. Formerly he worked a wire famous for its fast service between THE SUN and Chicago and had a record of \$46 words in five minutes.

five minutes.

Mr. Clark, who was at the receiving end of the Denver wire, some years ago received and wrote on a typewriter a President's message containing 22,000 words in ten hours without misplacing a single letter or "breaking in" on the sending operator.

MR. FLIMMINGTOLTER'S CASE. His Friend Krewbill Tells Him What Is the Matter and What to Do for It.

"My gracious!" said the amiable Mr. Flimmingtoiter, "I don't feel like doing a blessed thing. I wonder what is the matter with me? I ain't sick, I feel just as com-

vith me? I ain't slok, I feel just as comfortable and pleasant as could be, and my appetite is good and I sleep well, and the sky looks blue and beautiful to me, and the clouds lovely and white, and the breezes are balmy and every breath I draw is a delight to me; but I don't feel like doing a bleesed thing. What do you suppose is the matter with me?

"The matter with you?" said Mr. Krowbill, the friend to whom Mr. Flimmingtolter had addressed his remarks. "Why, it's the hot weather, complicated, I should say, in your case, with just a little touch of laziness. Plenty of men feel the way you do at this time of year; it is not a rare complaint; you are not the only man that gets a little soft headed in summer, but they diagnose their own cases without difficulty, and they don't holler about it quite so loud as you do.

"It isn't anything to worry over," Mr. Krowbill concluded, "nothing to go to the doctor about; it is something, my boy, that we all suffer from at this time of year, when, as you say, the skies are blue and the breezes balmy, and especially when the weather is hot. All you want, Flimmingtolter, is to take a little run in the woods, or perhaps the seashore would suit your case better, and you'll come back fit as a fiddle in the fall."

LIFE AT THE SUMMER SCHOOLS | Unit for 1908 as 612, about 60 per cent. of which are women. At Columbia University the total summer enrolment for this year is WORK AND PLAY AT COLUMBIA 1,500 and about 54 per cent. of these are

women. In either university the gain in ummer students has been steady. In 1900, Columbia's first summer session

the total enrolment was 417-114 men, 303 women. In 1907 these figures had jumped to a total enrolment of 1,350, of which more than half were women. The 1908 record shows a gain in one year of 150 students. At New York University the summe

attendance in the last seven years jumped from a total of 63 in 1901 to its present status. The steady growth is explained by Dr. Egbert, director of Columbia's summer seion, as attributable to a better under session, as attributable to a better under-standing of the community as to the status of the summer session. At one time many persons looked upon the summer session as a sort of vacation school open to all comers and one whose order of study had little in common with that of the usual university courses. This point of view was far from the real facts, and the public, or some of it is better informed now.

little in common with that of the usual university courses. This point of view was far from the real facts, and the public, or some of it, is better informed now.

It is beginning to be generally understood that four summer sessions at a university are equal to one full term and that no change whatever takes place in the curriculum when one set of students leaves in June and another set comes in July.

Now, as always, there are no formal entrance examinations of candidates. Men and women, Columbia's director explained, are admitted to courses they are found qualified to pursue with advantage, and no student is received who is not a graduate at least of a high school. The maximum credit allowed toward the degrees of A. B. and B. S. for work in a summer session is eight points, and this is hedged about with certain provisions. The satisfactory completion of work at four consecutive summer sessions or two consecutive summer sessions or two consecutive summer sessions or two consecutive sessions, together with the half year intervening or immediately following, is accepted in full satisfaction of the requirements for residence and attendance for the degree of master of, arts. A large proportion of the women students at the summer sessions are teachers anxious to gain a better working knowledge of branches they will be obliged to teach.

School boards in the West and in other far off sections or public spirited private individuals anxious that the schools in these places should be up to date sometimes assume the expense of sending one and another teacher to get the help of a six weeks summer course, and public school often come long distances to put themselves in touch with the newest methods of imparting instruction as well as the newer subjects taught.

In the summer session at Columbia are eisters of charity who teach in parochial and in private schools, nurses who want a better working knowledge of chemistry, graduate students who are taking an advanced course for the pure joy of studying. Women of 20 and of 50

fornia, Montana, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska and other Western States who gave the cold shoulder to the great Western universities which proffer a summer coeducational session in order to enroll themselves for a six weeks course at Columbia University. Studying side by side with the Westerners may be seen woman representatives of nearly every one of the Southern States, Including Texas and Oklahoma, and of all the Eastern and the Middle States, of Porto Rico, Canada, Mexico and twelve other foreign countries.

At New York University conditions are practically the same, the main difference having reference to the pure joy of studying. Women of 20 and of 50 work side by side women. Courses in domestic art, domestic science, nature study, educational psychology and kindergarten claim as large a percentage of students as do courses in philosophy, chemistry, languages, physics, mathematics and other things. No matter what she is studying the summer session student is, it is said, deadly in entering the contains things far removed from dry lectures, drier text books and a fearful looking toward final examinations.

Here, for instance, are some of the pure joy of studying. Women of 20 and of 50 work side by side vanced course for the pure joy of studying. Women of 20 and of 50 work side by side vanced course for the pure joy of studying. Women of 20 and of 50 work side by side vanced course for the pure joy of studying. Women of 20 and of 50 work side by side vanced course for the pure joy of studying. Women of 20 and of 50 work side by side vanced course for the pure joy of studying. Women of 20 and of 50 work side by side vanced course for the pure joy of studying. Women of 20 and of 50 work side by side vanced course for the pure joy of studying. Women of 20 and of 50 work side by side vanced course for the pure joy of studying.

shower, needle and tub baths, is reserved strictly for women, and on Tuesday and Thursday from 2:30 to 5:30 the pool is also at their service, together with a maid. The main exercising room above the pool is also open to women at certain bours of certain days. From time to time evening receptions with music and refreshments are given in the gymnasium to the officers and all the students of the university. Earl Hall, which is the centre of the secial life of the university and contains a reading room supplied with the daily papers, current weekly and monthly magazines and quarterly periodicals, both American and foreign, is always open without extra cost to every

terly periodicals, both American and foreign, is always open without extra cost to every student of the university.

Two evening organ recitals, given by Prof. Hammond of Mount Holyoke College, will be free to the students in the chapel July 28 and August 4.

Then there are the excursions—ten of them this year—which cost students only travelling expenses. These include a yacht trip around Manhattan; a trip to Newburgh and to West Point; to the Washington Irving region at Irvington, including Sleepy Hollow and Irving's house at Sunnyside; to the immigrant station at Ellis Island; to the Museum of Colonial Relics in Van Cortlandt Park.

More than 500 of the women students

More than 500 of the women students are housed in Brooks Hall, the new Barnard College residence hall, and in Whittier Hall, a dormitory under the management of Teachers College, each of which is equipmed with reception recovery and realest and r of Teachers College, each of which is equipped with reception rooms and parlors, where students may dance and make merry every night in the week if they want to. Best of all, the charges at these houses are

Best of all, the charges at these houses are extremely low.

Women who journey by rail from the West or other distant points or who arrive by steamer from another country are not allowed to have misgivings about reaching the university safely, a messenger being sent to meet them at the dock or station and personally conduct them to their destination.

There are two new courses at New York University which are attracting much attention from public school teachers all over the country. One of these, organized this year, is public school music. Although

this year, is public school music. Although new, ninety pupils, seventy-two of whom are women, are now enrolled, representing twenty-eight States, three of the women coming from Porto Rico.

The course is intended to train teachers in public school music and it appeals also. Thomas Tapper, principal of the department thinks, to the music director, the principal, the superintendent and the grade teacher.

The second course referred to is called

principal, the superintendent and the grade teacher.

The second course referred to is called the department of children's gardens. This was started two years ago and therefore is still in its infancy like the subject of elementary agriculture in connection with the public schools. The course is under the direction of Henry Griscom Parsons and consists of thirty lectures together with shop and garden work. There are twelve wemen entered for this course.

A pupil in this course last year was a woman sent to the United States by the Chilean Government to study the American public schools. Children's gardens were one of the features, new though it was which most appealed to her, and before beginning her return voyage she took the course at New York University. The lectures, when weather permits, are given

course at New York University. The lectures, when weather permits, are given under the trees and the students at in chairs in a circle around the teacher taking coplous notes. Said Mr. Parsons:

"A great need of every public school is a garden. The school garden has got to come. It is coming so fast in fact that teachers are asking themselves if they are fitted to direct the making of a garden, supposing the opportunity to make one came their way.

"In this phase of school work, as in every other, we have got to have trained teachers.

other, we have got to have taken and at the present time the supply of such teachers is very small.

"A children's garden as I define it is where children grow vegetables and flowers under the guidance of a person trained to show them nature slaws in operation and.

other, we have got to have trained tea

the knowledge of these laws in the work and observation of life. The theoretical side of gardening is better understood if the actual work is also done. Laws of sanitation take on reality through simple garden experiments. Garden and class room work are readily correlated. Through the garden is the logical way to teach elementary agriculture."

This year Mr. Parsons is including some simple leasons in forestry in his course and simple leasons in forestry in his course.

a min year air. Parsons is including some simple lessons in forestry in his course, an object lesson being a miniature clump of bushes near a bare patch of hillside.

A Rochester teacher of physics has entered for next year's gardening course, and applications for data are coming in from

educators all over the country.

One evening recently the students of this course issued an invitation to members of the faculty and some of their fellow students to meet in the garden between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M. to partake of a lettuce salad grown on the premises.

salad grown on the premises.
Gould Hall, presented to the University by Miss Helen Gould, is the headquarters of about one-half of the women students, the others living in the university residence houses near the campus and in nearby boarding houses. Every Thursday night there is a dance in Association Hall, the music room in Gould Hall is open to students every evening, there are tennis courts free to students and regular Saturday excur-sions to places of historic interest.

A MAN WITH A FERTILE FANCY. Thinks He Can Get the Joys of Sumi Boarding Without Going Away.

"I am not so sure," said Mr. Glistenbeam "that we shall take any vacation this summer. I can see the tide of business improvement rising all around, but it has not yet struck me; I am still where the ebb left me in a way. as you might say, stranded; and so I am not so sure about our going away this year, but a fortunate thing has

away this year, but a fortunate thing has happened to me.

"Last Sunday night Larly Glistenbeam and I went out to a friend's to supper and among the things we had at that supper was tea and there was something about that tea that reminded me; and what, I wondered, what could it be, of which that tea reminded me, for it tasted just like an nfusion of hay. And then I remembered. It was tea such as we got at the farmer's where we took summer board the first year after we were married.

"I have often wondered about that farmer's tea. He gave us all the fresh milk we could drink and the finest cream; vegetables out of his own ample garden such as you couldn't buy at any price in the city, and fruits from his orchard in plenteous supply, a table as good and bounteous as you could wish to see and everything of the best quality, but his tea tasted as if it was

supply, a table as good and bounteous as you could wish to see and everything of the best quality, but his tea tasted as if it was made of hay.

"And why was this? Was the tea hay? And did the farmer drink hay tea because he was a farmer and made hay? Or did it taste like hay because it had been standing around a year or two in the country store where he bought it and so had lost its original flavor and had come to taste like hay? I don't know; but I do know that that's the way the tea tasted, and ever since then inseparably associated in my mind with the memory of a most delightful vacation has been the taste of that hay tea, and it was that of which the tea we had at our friend's house last Sunday night so happily reminded me.

"And it gives me an idea. I shall get Lady Glistenbeam to ask our friend where she buys her tea, for such tea can be bought here; in truth it is not alone the farmer who drinks hay tea, you may find it as well in the home of many a city dweller. And if, when the time finally comes, we find we can't go away, why we are going to buy a pound of it, for we think that with its aid

can't go away, why we are going to buy a pound of it, for we think that with its aid we shall be able to conjure up here in the city all the delights of summer boarding simply by making and drinking daily some of that bay tea.